

Borough of Glossop



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B. Chir. D.P.H.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GLOSSOP

Tel. No. Glossop 2118

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS GLOSSOP

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for the year

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Health Committee

1961 — 1962

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN H. HADFIELD, J.P.

COUNCILLOR F. WALTON (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR F. BRADBURY (Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN R. J. BOAK, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. D. DOYLE, J.P.

COUNCILLOR T. BRIODY-DUGGAN

COUNCILLOR Mrs. S. BURGESS

COUNCILLOR K. ELLIOTT

COUNCILLOR E. J. FARMER

COUNCILLOR F. GIBBS

COUNCILLOR J. G. HURST

COUNCILLOR G. A. SEYMOUR

COUNCILLOR J. L. TOOLE

Preface

To the Minister of Health and

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the
Borough of Glossop.*

GENTLEMEN,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Glossop for the year 1961.

During the first two months of the year influenza and other respiratory infections were prevalent in the area. New sickness benefit claims received by the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance showed a marked increase during the week ended 10th January, reached a peak at the end of the month, and fell substantially during the last week of February.

Influenza was mentioned on nine death certificates; in eight cases it was the direct cause of death and in one a contributory factor. Seventy-five per cent of the deaths were among those aged 65 years and over.

There was an increase of 1.67 in the death rate, a decrease of .98 in the birth-rate, while the estimated population was 130 higher than in 1960. Deaths of children under one year numbered four, giving an infant mortality rate of 14.65, which, though higher than last year's rate, is well below the national average of 21.4. The neonatal mortality rate remained low, 3.66, practically the same as in 1960. Eight stillbirths were registered, three more than last year, resulting in an increase of 10.80 in the stillbirth rate.

The main causes of death in order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation with 100 cases, vascular lesions of the nervous system with 55 and cancer with 36. The three groups accounted for 66.55 per cent of the total number of deaths. The average age at death was 71.21 years for women and 68.69 years for men; 73.87 per cent of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age group and 47.95 per cent in those aged 75 or more years.

The provision of suitable housing for the old is a large and growing problem in Glossop, and it is the policy of the Borough Council to assist the elderly to maintain their independence as long as possible with the least amount of supervision and control.

With this object in view a group of 24 self-contained one-bedroom bungalows, and a house for a resident warden, were built on the Gladstone Street Site in pleasant surroundings overlooking the town.

Safety factors were not neglected and fittings and equipment were carefully chosen to suit the elderly tenant. For use in emergency, an electric bell system which connects each bungalow with the warden's house was installed.

The applicants selected were those who, while not too infirm to live alone, were in need of a warden's general supervision and friendly assistance.

There are no private gardens and the maintenance of lawns and flower beds is the responsibility of the Parks Department.

The residents are very comfortable and happy in their new homes which have all modern conveniences and require the minimum of housework.

The chiropody scheme which had been organised by the Glossop Old People's Welfare Committee for many years ceased to function on 31st March, 1961.

This important and useful service had been assisted financially by the Derbyshire County Council since November, 1959, and on the 24th April, 1961, it was taken over by them and extended to include other priority groups. Sessions are held on Monday mornings and Wednesday afternoons at the new clinic in George Street.

Treatment is limited at present to those of pensionable age, when it is free, and to expectant mothers and the physically handicapped who may receive free treatment provided their applications are supported by a certificate from a general medical practitioner.

Ambulance transport is arranged for appropriate patients and domiciliary treatment where this is necessary on medical grounds.

The demand has been so great that there is ample work for additional sessions in order to shorten the waiting period of ten weeks between each treatment.

Care of the feet has proved to be essential for the comfort and well-being of the old people and is one of the factors which keeps them active and happy members of the community.

The Home Safety Committee met at regular intervals throughout the year and devoted the major share of its attention to school children, the aim being to encourage them to take a practical interest in safety methods and to help them to develop inquiring minds.

A junior home safety quiz held in the Town Hall in March, 1961, was attended by an enthusiastic audience of young people. Five teams from local schools competed and all proved to have a sound knowledge of potential hazards in the home and of the precautions to be taken in accident prevention.

The Committee also supported the County Home Safety Competition. There were 17 entries from Glossop and three prizewinners.

The campaign was continued during Fire Prevention Week in November, when the Chief Fire Officer showed appropriate films to an appreciative audience of young mothers.

A total of 86 home accidents was reported compared with 68 in 1960, and 54 in 1959, but unfortunately this total is only a small part of the actual number which happened.

Falls, 48.8 per cent, and burns and scalds, 23.3 per cent, accounted for the majority.

For many years the facilities at Wood's Baths have been inadequate to the requirements of the large number of bathers who frequent this very popular swimming pool.

Under the scheme of reconstruction and modernisation, which was completed in July, 1961, the main changes included an increase in the number of changing cubicles, the installation of new filtration and water heating systems, the provision of a new chlorination and dosing plant, improved ventilation, and the construction of a larger balcony with access only from the foyer.

Spectators are no longer allowed on the pool surround and all bathers must pass through foot washes and showers before entering the pool.

Wood's Baths, in their delightful setting in Howard Park, attract not only Glossop residents but large numbers from surrounding areas which lack so pleasant an amenity.

The Local Authority Clinic after being established for 38 years at the Municipal Buildings, Glossop, moved to new premises in George Street early in April, 1961.

The new structure is built in a quiet area within easy reach of the town centre and stands on the site of the old Palace Cinema.

The ground floor accommodates the maternity and child welfare, minor ailments, speech therapy, child guidance and chiropody departments, and the first floor the orthopaedic department, and the dental suite which at present is not staffed.

The Clinic is administered by the combined County Health and Education Committees.

I desire to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, the Officers of the Borough and my Staff for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1961.

Your obedient servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and
Burgesses of the Borough of Glossop.*

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in subscribing to the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough.

As mentioned in my report of last year two slaughterhouses were being altered to bring them into line with the regulations made under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. The work was completed by the 5th July, 1961, the day from which all slaughterhouses in the district were to comply with constructional regulations. I refer to the two slaughterhouses owned by Messrs. Mettrick and Son, Victoria Street, Glossop, and The Hadfield Equitable Co-operative Society Limited, Wesley Street, Hadfield. At these premises cattle, pigs, sheep and lambs are killed by humane methods including the use of stunning pens. The meat is of excellent quality prepared and dressed under hygienic conditions. All carcasses and offals are inspected by inspectors of the Health Department. In 1959, the first complete year following the lifting of Government control after the Second World War, the percentage of bovine carcasses affected by tuberculosis was 16.22, for 1961 the figure is 0.48. It is becoming almost unusual to find evidence of tuberculosis in the slaughterhouse these days. The student of today must be experiencing some difficulty in becoming acquainted with the abnormal and diseased conditions met with in former years.

A brake was put on slum-clearance work towards the end of the year due to the back-log of work in the legal departments. This, unfortunately, has thrown out of gear part of the first five-year programme which was due for completion in 1960 and has disrupted the second five-year programme. No new Council houses have been completed since May, 1957.

The Licensing Act, 1961, dated the 3rd August, 1961, amends the Licensing Act, 1953, and will come into force on such day as the Secretary of State may appoint. The sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in Club premises is dealt with under Part III of and the fifth to eighth schedule to the Act and provides that no intoxicating liquor shall on any club premises be supplied by or on behalf of the club to a member or guest unless the club is registered under the Act or the liquor is supplied under the authority of a justice's licence held by the club for the premises. Provision is made whereby the issue or renewal of a registration certificate may be objected to on specified grounds by the chief officer of the police, by the local authority or by any person affected by reason of his occupation of or interest in other premises; a complaint to be made to a magistrates' court. The local authority will principally be concerned with the grounds as to whether the premises are suitable and convenient for the pur-

pose in view of their character and condition and of the size and nature of the club. The court, if satisfied that an objection is made out, may refuse an application.

With regard to nuisances and complaints unless there is some special feature or instruction required, the nuisances remedied following action by the Health Department are not reported in detail but the work goes on from day to day. During the year nuisances were remedied at 628 premises. These in the main are brought to light by persons handing in complaints to the office or as a result of inspection of the district and relate to general housing defects such as leaking roofs, dampness, defective drainage, floors, windows, sanitary equipment and a host of miscellaneous items. Although owners and agents have an obligation to keep their property in good repair and many do so, it is well known that in certain quarters there is no maintenance until notices are served by the local authority. In the meantime houses are permitted to deteriorate into a state of dilapidation. Cottage property in this area is of such an age that delay in carrying out essential repairs quickly results in serious decay and costly renovations. When such renovations are not contemplated these houses find a place under the category of those ripe for clearance. It is felt that perhaps considerably more could be done with the right type of house to extend its useful life.

Details of the various aspects of public health work will be found in the body of the report..

I wish to thank my committees, colleagues and staff for their help and support during the year.

Your obedient servant,

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Chief Public Health Inspector,

Inspector, Diseases of Animals Act; Shops'
Inspector, Rodent Officer.

Public Health Inspector's Office,
April, 1962.

Section A

Statistics of the Area

Section A : Statistics of the Area

Acreage (land and water) : 3,324.
mid-1957.

Population (Gamesley included) : 17,470 (Registrar-General)

Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1951—6,041; in 1961—
6,296 approx.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1951),
6,069.

Rateable Value: £186,239 1st April, 1961.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £690 (estimated) 1961-62.

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	127	146	273
Legitimate	114	139	253
Illegitimate	13	7	20
Birth Rate	15.05		
Comparability Factor	1.03		
Standardised Birth Rate	15.50		
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live Births	7.33		

Still Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	3	5	8
Legitimate	2	5	7
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Rates per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	28.47		

Deaths:	M.	F.	Total
All Causes	153	134	287
Death Rate	16.43		
Comparability Factor	0.90		
Standardised Death Rate	14.79		
Maternal Death Rate	—		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—
„ „ Diphtheria	—	—	—
„ „ Smallpox	—	—	—
„ „ Influenza	—	—	9
„ „ Cancer (all ages)	—	—	36

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:							M.	F.	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	14.65
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births						15.81
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births						—

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar-General are 1.03 and 0.90 respectively for 1961. The crude death rates of different areas may not be comparable as the populations differ widely in sex-age constitutions. A comparability factor is provided for each area which when multiplied by the crude-death rate produces an adjusted rate which allows for any difference in the sex-age constitution of the population of the area from that of England and Wales as a whole. Factors are based on 1951 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in the area such as Shire Hill Hospital and Whitfield House which unduly weight the death rates. From 1st January, 1958, the Registrar General has made further changes in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for 6 months or more. If the deceased had been there less than 6 months, the death has been transferred to the area of usual residency if any.

Geographical

The Borough of Glossop situated in North West Derbyshire is built on the foothills of the Pennine Range within a few miles of Kinder Scout, the highest point of the Peak District. There are magnificent views of the surrounding hills to the north, east and south. Glossop was mentioned in the Domesday Survey and has had a varied history. During the industrial revolution it grew rapidly and in 1866 the town was granted its Charter of Incorporation. Glossop is now a busy industrial town within easy reach of Manchester and the surrounding Lancashire and Cheshire towns. Cotton goods, paper, canned goods, rope, shoes, tools, brushes, gloves, clothing, and chemicals, etc. are produced in the area. Glossop is, in addition, a centre for the textile printing trade.

Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death-Rates,
Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality
in the year 1961

	England and Wales	Glossop
Rates per 1,000 population		
Births:		
Live Births	17.4	15.05
Still Births	18.7(a)	28.47(a)
(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.		

Deaths:		
All causes	12.0	16.43
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.065	0.172
Other Tuberculosis	0.007	—
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus ...	0.494	0.401
Other Cancer	1.670	1.66

Deaths:	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
All causes under 1 year	21.4	14.65
All causes under 4 weeks... ..	15.5	3.66
All causes under 1 week... ..		3.66
Perinatal Mortality Rate		32.03
(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births)		
— Signifies that there were no deaths.		

Maternal Mortality:

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	Glossop. Rates per 1,000. Total (Live and Still) Births
Maternal Causes ex- cluding Abortion...	0.27	—
Due to Abortion	0.07	—
Total Maternal Mor- tality	0.33	—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1961

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	—
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	1
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	7
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—
Diabetes	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	20	35
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	—

Causes of Death — Continued

	M.	F.
Coronary disease, angina	23	6
Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	1
Other heart disease	26	26
Other circulatory disease	7	5
Influenza	6	3
Pneumonia	10	2
Bronchitis	11	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—
Congenital malformations	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	15
Motor vehicle accidents	7	1
All other accidents	4	1
Suicide	1	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION
FIGURES, 1891 — 1961**

Period.	Birth Rate.		Death Rate.		Population.
1891—1900 ...	27	...	20.4	...	22,416 (1891)
1901—1910 ...	22	...	16.4	...	21,526 (1901)
1911—1920 ...	17	...	14.4	...	21,688 (1911)
1921—1930 ...	14.3	...	13.5	...	20,870 (1921)
1931—1940 ...	11	...	14.6	...	19,720 (1931)
1941 ...	12	...	15	...	20,001 (1931)
1942 ...	13.6	...	13.8	...	18,030
1943 ...	15	...	15.6	...	17,594
1944 ...	14.7	...	15.1	...	17,150
1945 ...	13.45	...	13.56	...	16,950
1946 ...	18.8	...	13.9	...	17,740
1947 ...	20.04	...	16.1	...	17,610
1948 ...	16.47	...	14.96	...	17,850
1949 ...	15.56	...	14.89	...	17,930
1950 ...	15.05	...	15.66	...	18,010
1951 ...	16.76	...	17.65	...	17,900
1952 ...	13.63	...	14.41	...	17,830
1953 ...	15.2	...	16.32	...	17,770
1954 ...	12.5	...	17.78	...	17,830
1955 ...	12.13	...	17.65	...	17,730
1956 ...	13.87	...	18.25	...	17,590
1957 ...	15.19	...	17.36	...	17,450
1958 ...	16.58	...	17.96	...	17,430
1959 ...	16.44	...	14.31	...	17,400
1960 ...	16.03	...	14.76	...	17,340
1961 ...	15.05	...	16.43	...	17,430

Population figures for 1931 and previously are Census figures.

1942—1961—Registrar-General's figures.

Gamesley was taken into the Borough 1934

Section B

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Section B : General Provision of Health Services in the Area

STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector:

T. D. WILLIAMS, M.M., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Assistant:

D. W. SIDEBOTHAM from 25th September, 1961.

Clerical Staff:

Mrs. S. H. BOOTH to 19th August, 1961.

Miss E. H. MOORE (part-time) to 31st August, 1961.

Miss J. WRIGHT from 21st August, 1961.

Laboratory Facilities:

Laboratory facilities are available for bacteriological examination of specimens and samples at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and for chemical examination at the County Offices, Matlock.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE BOARD

On 1st August, 1961, the Public Health Laboratory Service Act of 1960 came into force, and responsibility for administering the Service passed from the Medical Research Council to the new Public Health Laboratory Service Board. The Board has full statutory authority, and is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1961

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined in the County Laboratory, Matlock, and the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall.

GENERAL DISEASES:

Positive Negative

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Hæmolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Salmonella Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	33
Typhoid Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33
Dysentery (Sonne)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	32
Heat Resistant Anaerobes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Staphylococcus Aureus	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

MILK:

Samples taken:	Number	Satisfactory
Methylene Blue	37	35
Tuberculosis	24	24
Phosphatase Test	11	11
*Chemical Analysis	16	16
Turbidity Test	2	2
	<hr/> 90	<hr/> 88

* Taken by the County Council.

WATER (Drinking):

Samples taken:	Number
Bacteriological	54
Chemical	2
Lead content	2
Lead content and plumbo solvency	2
	<hr/> 60

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

Samples taken:	Number	Satisfactory
*Chemical—Miscellaneous ...	42	42
Methylene Blue—Ice Cream ...	24	24
Aerobic and Anaerobic Organisms	1	1
	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 67

*Taken by the County Council

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**Section 47:**

Powers are given under this Section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner apply to a Court or single Justice for an order. It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An order made in this way has effect for three weeks only, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act.

In 1961 it was not necessary to use the powers mentioned under Section 47.

Section 50:

Under this section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the district where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made.

No burials were arranged during 1961.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The local hospital services are administered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Partington Home still serves as a Maternity Unit for the area.

Wood's Hospital provides convalescent accommodation for cases from other Hospitals in the Group, and is also used as a General Practitioner Hospital for the local doctors. Out-patient Clinics for Medical, Surgical, and Ear, Nose and Throat cases are held weekly.

Shire Hill Hospital is now administered as a Geriatric Unit.

Part III.: Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

The following Services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council:—

- (a) Care of mothers and young children.
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.
- (c) Health Visiting Service.
- (d) Home Nursing Service.
- (e) Ambulance Service.
- (f) Domestic Help Service.
- (g) Mental Health Service.
- (h) Vaccination and Immunisation.
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Borough Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this Service, which is under his control.

Refuse is collected on average every 9½ working days by the Borough Surveyor's Staff from approximately 6,650 ashbins, and is transported by one S. and D. Fore and Aft Tipper and one Ford Thames Trader Eagle collector. A special collection is made from certain farms and remote dwellings.

The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent and insect infestations. The purchase and sale of regulation dustbins is made by the Health Department.

Street Cleansing

Street Cleansing is carried out by one Karrier-Yorkshire Sweep-Collector. One full-time and two part-time men are engaged on street sweeping.

Gullies

Gullies on County and Borough roads are emptied and cleansed by Glossop's mechanically-operated Gulley Emptier.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. Much use continues to be made of the free service provided by the Town Council in the case of private dwellings.

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Section C :

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER

The 6,465 dwellinghouses are supplied with water as follows:—

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	... ..	6440
(b)	By means of stand-pipes	... ..	—
(c)	By means of private supply, wells, etc	...	25

Number of connections made during the year:—

(a)	Existing houses (separate, formerly a common pipe supply)	... ..	3
(b)	New houses	... ..	34
(c)	Other premises (separate, formerly a common pipe supply)	... ..	8

WATER SUPPLY

The borough water supply is obtained from three sources, Swineshaw, Hurst and Hadfield Reservoirs, which are fed by moorland streams. The Hadfield and Hurst water is treated with soda ash, alumina sulphate, rapid sand filtration, lime and chlorination; the Swineshaw supply has the addition of lime to counteract acidity and since the 7th July, 1956, has been chlorinated.

The water supply to the Glossop area was augmented during the year by the completion of the Hurst Reservoir scheme in July. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 36,000,000 gallons and is designed to yield 500,000 gallons per day for supply together with a compensation flow of half that amount. In addition there is a high level covered service reservoir at Whitfield holding 1,000,000 gallons. The new supply combined with that from the Swineshaw and Hadfield sources should ensure an adequate provision of water for the immediate needs of the town.

The Glossop Water Undertaking was transferred to Manchester Corporation on the 1st April, 1959, under the Manchester Water Order, 1959.

The water mains were extended for 931 yards on the Gladstone Street site, for 140 yards at Simmondley Green, for 162 yards on the Kingsmoor Estate and for 261 yards at Chapel Lane.

The total length of the water main extension was 1,494 yards.

Samples taken:—

Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lead content and/or plumbo solvency	...						4

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Ten of the 54 samples of water submitted to bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. Details are given in the following table. The public swimming bath is filled from the town's water mains. The water is filtered and chlorinated before it enters the bath and is changed every three and a half hours. Samples were examined bacteriologically on 23 occasions between the end of July and the beginning of November, 1961. Coliform organisms were not found in any, though in two samples the yeastrel agar one-day plate count at 37°C was excessive.

CHEMICAL

Two full chemical analyses were made on 13th February, 1962, one from each of the town's water supplies. One was acid in reaction but apart from a trace of iron was free from metallic contamination.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY

Two samples were examined for lead content and two for lead content and plumbo-solvent properties. The laboratory tests for the latter were inconclusive.

WATER SAMPLES **BACTERIOLOGICAL—UNSATISFACTORY**

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Faecal coli per 100 mls.
23-1-61	Kitchen Tap, 18, North Road, Glossop.	Swineshaw	5	0
28-8-61	Kitchen Tap, 60 Chunal Lane, Glossop.	Swineshaw	2	1

The Engineer and Manager of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks reported as follows: "The above sample is on Swineshaw supply after passing through Chunal tank, i.e. water enters the tank at night during low water consumption and discharges during the day. The demand on Chunal tank was exceptionally heavy on 28th and 29th August and on 29th the level of water in the tank was very low, the lowest for a long time. These conditions would cause disturbance of deposits in the tank and mains. The coli found in the samples mentioned are derived from "after-growths" in these deposits and the disturbances will have transferred coliform bacilli to the water."

11-9-61	Tap in upstairs kitchen of Peels Arms, Hotel, Padfield.	Hadfield	3	0
11-9-61	Tap, Simmondley Hall Farm Dairy.	Hadfield	14	14
11-9-61	Tap, 60 Chunal Lane, Glossop.	Swineshaw via Chunal tank	2	0

I give below extracts from the water engineer's report: "The reason two samples of the Hadfield supply should contain coli is not known. Presumably the coli were derived from "after-growths" in deposits in mains, possibly by local disturbances such as high flows due to wash day, the samples were taken on a Monday."

2-10-61	Kitchen tap at Windy Harbour Farm	Private	17	17
2-10-61	Kitchen tap at Hare and Hounds	Hadfield via Simmondley tank	1	0

The Water Engineer explains as follows: "It is intended to re-arrange the supply soon, eliminating the Simmondley Storage Tank which should remedy the present conditions."

2-11-61	Tap, Higher Blackshaw Farm, Glossop.	Private	50	10
2-11-61	Tap, Lees Hall, Glossop.	Private	35	5
2-11-61	4in. stone glazed pipe feeding tank supplying Lees Hall and Lees Hall Farm.	Private	More than 180	20

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

The results of the two chemical examinations of the town's water supplies are given below.

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

SWINESHAW SUPPLY (13.2.62)

Appearance in 2ft. Tube	...	...	...	...	...	Very faintly turbid, faintly brown.
Colour (Hazen Units)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 2
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	8.50
						Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	...	...	...	...	...	65
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	...	...	...	...	11
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	...	0.25
Hardness	{	Temporary	...	...	...	5
		Permanent	...	...	...	30
		Total	...	...	...	35
Available Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0
Metals—Lead	...	...	...	...	...	0
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	0
Zinc	...	...	...	...	...	0
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 0.05

In appearance the sample was slightly turbid and of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis afford no evidence of the occurrence of active pollution.

HADFIELD SUPPLY (13.2.62)

Appearance in 2ft. Tube	Practically clear, very faintly brown.
Colour (Hazen Units)	Less than five Hazen Units.
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	Less than 2 p.p.m. Silica Scale.
pH value	6.00
Parts per million	
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	70
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.07
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	Trace
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	11
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°F ...	0.30
Hardness {	Temporary 5
	Permanent 20
	Total 25
Available Chlorine	0.04
Metals—Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	Less than 0.05

In appearance the sample was practically clear and of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis are consistent with the occurrence of some pollution but the presence of available chlorine suggests that efficient sterilisation should have taken place.

The water was acid in reaction but apart from a trace of iron was free from metallic contamination.

DRAINAGE

Estimated
Population
Involved.

No. of houses in District connected to sewers...	6,429	17,244
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	36	108
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses	—	
(b) New houses	26	
(c) Other premises	5	
No of conversions of other closets to W.C.s. ...	25	

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewerage is reasonably adequate but the sewage disposal works are unsatisfactory. The construction of new sewage disposal works below the existing plant and on the Longdendale side of the River Etherow began in June, 1961. The site chosen allows sufficient room for extension to serve a proposed overspill population equal to the present population. In addition, it will be necessary to re-lay two lengths of sewer as follows: The section which lies in the brook-course between Cornmill Bridge and Market Street and the section in Woolley Bridge where the fall is insufficient. The former allows more than a quarter of a million gallons per day to infiltrate from the stream and the latter section is subject to surcharge during moderate to heavy rainfall. A small pumping station is to be erected at Brookfield opposite the junction with Shaw Lane to deal with storm water, and a main pumping station on Melandra Road, off Brookfield, to pump sewage to the disposal works.

Private house building schemes were started at Simmondley Green and Simmondley New Road, where 200 yards and 270 yards of new sewer were laid respectively. Work on Glossop Council's housing site at Gladstone Street, for rehousing persons displaced by slum clearance was begun, and sewers were extended for a distance of 800 yards to serve the site. At Chapel Lane, Hadfield, where houses and flats are being erected to re-house Manchester overspill population the sewers were extended for a distance of 1,930 yards.

The total length of sewer extension was approximately 3,200 yards.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Ash Bins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets, 35; Ashbins, 6,650; Ashpits, 17; Waste Water Conveniences, 294; and Fresh Water Conveniences, 4,851. These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

Table 1. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:—

Agricultural Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Canning Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Carts and Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Court Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Table 1—Continued

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diseases of Animals Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food Standards and Labelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Hawkers of Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1338
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Inns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Preserved Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rent Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rodent Control (Rats and Mice)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1319
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shops—Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Verminous Premises (not Rats and Mice)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Nuisances (P.H.I.'s Journal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3947
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
									8420

Table 2

NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1961

No. of Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	543
„ Nuisances recorded after investigation	...	...	...	...	...	584
„ Nuisances outstanding from 1960	...	...	...	...	...	140
„ Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	264
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	628
„ Nuisances outstanding at year end	...	...	...	...	...	96

KITCHEN WASTE BINS

All but two bins have been withdrawn.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of the 97 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 72 shops, 17 dairy farms, by 6 dairymen from other districts who deliver by van or float, and from 2 local dairies.

CAMPING SITES

At the end of the year only one site, that at Cowbrook Farm, Glossop, was in operation; a former site at Manor Street, Glossop, having been refused renewal of a site licence. At Cowbrook only one caravan is stationed there and complies with the conditions embodied in the licence.

This site licence and planning permission come up for review annually.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

(Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of Factories on the register:—

With power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Without power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
								<hr/> 153 <hr/>

A total of 124 inspections were made during 1961, and 12 defects were recorded. Ten were remedied by the year-end.

Table 3. (1)—Inspection

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	109	4	—
Factories without mechanical power	—	—	—
Other premises	15	—	—
Total	124	4	—

(2)—Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2.).	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	5	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	4	4	—	—	—
Total	12	10	—	2	—

Note.—Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937, not included in above Table.

(3)—Outwork (Sec. 110 and 111)

The numbers of persons employed by local firms in classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State in places other than the factory (mainly the home), and not necessarily in Glossop, are as follows:—

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brush making	28	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel	52	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80	—	—	—	—	—

An increase of 10 as compared with last year.

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 32. Thirty-two inspections were made and three defects recorded. Eight defects were remedied after verbal or written requests.

Defects or Offences.	Found.	Remedied.
Limewashing overdue	—	—
Insanitary conditions	—	5
Structural defects	—	—
Infestations	2	2
Other contraventions	1	1
	—	—
	3	8

OFFICES

No inspection was made.

RAG FLOCK and OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

(Operative from 1st November, 1951).

Under this Act were made the Rag, Flock and Other Materials Regulations, 1961. These supersede the Regulations of 1951/54 and prescribe:—

- (a) used wood wool as a filling material to which the Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, applies;
- (b) standards of cleanliness for each kind of filling material to which the Act applies;
- (c) analysts for the purposes of tests under the Act, the fees which may be charged by any analyst making such a test, and the form in which a certificate of the results is to be given. and
- (d) the form in which records are to be kept of occupiers of premises registered under the Act for the use of filling materials, or licenced for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, the manner in which the records are to be kept and the information which is to be recorded.

No rag flock is manufactured in the Borough. No samples were taken from retailers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two registered establishments in constant use. Three visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

At a local Paper Converting Company a new Steambloc package boiler was installed towards the end of 1960. This has operated throughout 1961 quite satisfactorily and relieved the load from another plant which had been supplying steam to the works.

At a Foam Rubber Works a new vertical boiler with automatic underfeed stoker has replaced an old hand-fired vertical boiler which was a constant source of nuisance. The new installation has operated satisfactorily.

The new economic type boiler, stack, and grit arrester, installed late in 1960 at a laundry works eliminated what for a long time had been a serious grit and smoke nuisance.

A stop was put to the burning of waste rubber material at the base of a tall disused brick stack near the centre of the town.

In March, 1961, a new economic boiler with underfeed stoker replaced an old hand-fired boiler at a chemical works. This remedied a long standing complaint of heavy smoke emission.

Warnings have been given in respect of a sprinkler-fed boiler plant which causes intermittent heavy smoke at a paper works.

Several new small space heating plants burning smokeless fuels have been installed during 1961.

The Borough of Glossop is not listed as a "black area" and the Borough Council, after considering a report on the adaptation of existing schemes of measurements of pollution to the present day needs issued by an expert working party, withdrew the lead peroxide and deposit gauge which had been in use for a period of three years. This does not mean that efforts towards achieving a cleaner atmosphere are in any way relaxed but that this particular method of recording pollution so far as Glossop is concerned is thought to have served its purpose. The question of taking daily smoke and sulphur dioxide readings to be considered at some future date. The former records indicate that the atmospheric pollution in Glossop is below the general "average" throughout the country. With the recent overhaul and some replacement of boiler plants a decided reduction in atmospheric pollution from industrial sources has been achieved. Domestic smoke is the main source of air pollution in this district.

SHOPS

A total of 437 inspections of shops were made during the year and Table 4 (on page 31) sets out the defects noted. There are 391 shops and 37 market stalls on the register.

The bulk of the defects related to insanitary conditions mainly due to the need for decoration and items of disrepair. In three instances warnings were given in respect of contravention of closing hours.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

These premises are required to be kept in conformity with local bye-laws, made under Section 146 of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st August, 1958.

Table 4. SHOPS — CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

M/c. Line No.	Defect or Contravention	Found	Notices Served		Remedied	Prosecutions Instituted
			Written	Verbal		
1	Ventilation Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—
2	Temperature—Lack of means	—	—	—	—	—
3	Lighting—Inadequate	—	—	—	—	—
4	Meals—Facilities lacking	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
6	Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
7	Washing facilities lacking	—	—	—	—	—
8	Seats, absence of	—	—	—	—	—
9	Records/Notices, not kept	—	—	—	—	—
10	Hours of Employment	—	—	—	—	—
11	Closing Hours	3	2	1	3	—
12	Insanitary Conditions	7	1	6	14	—
13	Disrepair	3	—	3	3	—
14	Other Offences	2	—	2	2	—
		15	3	12	22	—

CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS — 1961

Antiques and Second-hand Goods	2
Bedding Store	1
Butchers	21
Cycles	1
Chemical Products	1
Chiropodists	2
Chemists	6
Cafes	6
Coal Offices	6
Coach Office and Refreshments	1
Confectionery and General Provisions	33
Draper and Ladies' Outfitter	13
Dressmaking and Alterations	1
Dyers and Cleaners	4
Electrical Engineering	5
Fancy Goods	2
Florists	3
Fish (Wet)	1
Fish Friers	15
Furnishers (House)	7
General Provisions	74
Greengrocers	13
Greengrocers and Wet Fish	5
Handicraft	2
Hardware	12
Hairdressers (Ladies')	14
Hairdressers (Gent's)	7
Herbalists	4
Jewellers	2
Milliner	2
Motor Accessories	6
Newsagents	14
Outfitters (Ladies')	8
Outfitters (Ladies' and Children's)	2
Outfitters Gent's)	4
Outfitters (Ladies' and Gent's)	4
Off Licences	14
Opticians	5
Photographers and Photographic Materials	1
Picture Framing... ..	1
Pet Shops	4
Printers and Stationers	3

Classified List of Shops—Continued.

Painters and Decorators	8
Saddlers	1
Shoe Shops	8
Shoe Repairs	6
Showrooms	6
Sports Shops	1
Sweets and Tobacco	11
Sub-Post Office and Drapery	2
Sub-Post Office and Gift Shop	1
School Meals Service Kitchen	1
Tripe	1
T.V. and Wireless Repairs and Sales	1
T.V., Radio, Electrical Equipment and Repairs ...	5
Toy Shop	1
Wools and Baby Linen	4
Watch Repairer	1
Veterinary Surgeon	1
	<hr/>
	391
Market Stalls	37
	<hr/>
	<u>428</u>

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Rodent Control is carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The work carried out at business premises is charged for. Private dwellings are treated free of charge.

Since the 1st April, 1959, a Ministry block grant is received towards the cost of rodent control and it is not now necessary to submit claims for refund of a percentage of the expenses involved.

One part-time Rodent Operator is employed.

Below will be found a Summary of Surface and Sewer Infestations and Treatments for the year ended 31st December, 1961:—

Table 5 (a) Surface Infestations

	Total		Treatments	
	Inspections		Rats	Mice
Business premises	364	...	11	9
Private Dwellings	126	...	47	14
Local Authority Premises	27	...	9	—
Agriculture	97	...	5	—
	<hr/>			
	614	...	72	23
	<hr/>			

(b) Sewer Maintenance Treatments

In March, 1961, a ten per cent test baiting of the 540 manholes on the sewer system was carried out. Fifteen of the 55 manholes baited showed evidence of rat infestation.

This test baiting was followed by a treatment to cover the lengths of sewer in the vicinity of those manholes where "takes" were recorded during the test. This treatment was carried out at 38 manholes by prebaiting with sausage rusk and poisoning with zinc phosphide. Three inspections were made at each of these manholes with a two-day break between each visit.

VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice)

A total of 60 rooms in 25 premises was treated by the Health Department Staff for clearance of infestations or as a precautionary measure.

Table 6.

Infestations					Cases	Treatment
General Uncleanliness	...	...	...	...	—
Fleas	—	Insecticide Spray or Powder
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	14
Wasps' nests	...	...	...	...	2
Other insect pests	...	...	...	...	9

Insecticides were also supplied to the public for treatment of small infestations, together with advice on how to secure clearance.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:

Under this heading the Department disinfected a total of 11 rooms in 5 premises and one lot of clothing.

Disinfectant is supplied free for current and terminal disinfection.

Persons nursing patients are supplied with instruction leaflets and advice is given by the Public Health Inspectors.

Destruction of Bedding, etc.

The Corporation collected and destroyed bedding, etc. from 42 premises at the request of the responsible persons.

A standard charge is made for this service in "non-notifiable" cases.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

And Orders made thereunder

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also the Inspector appointed under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

There were no outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest, Swine Fever, or other notifiable animal diseases.

Throughout Great Britain the approximate figures supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for various diseases were:—

					Animals			
Table 7.					Outbreaks	Attacked		Slaughtered
Anthrax	...	...	...	255	.....	276	.....	—
Atrophic Rhinitis			...	—	.....	—	.....	—
Foot & Mouth Disease				103	.....	—	.....	25056
Fowl Pest	...	...	...	1240	.....	—	.....	—
Sheep Scab		...	...	—	.....	—	.....	—
Swine Fever		...	...	1071	.....	—	.....	166

Foot and Mouth disease outbreaks were 103 as against 298 in 1960. A total of 25,056 animals were slaughtered.

Fowl Pest outbreaks decreased from 2,301 in 1960 to 1,240 in 1961.

Swine Fever outbreaks were down from 1,213 to 1,071.

WEATHER

The rainfall for Glossop for the past seven years is set out below:—

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL (in inches)

GLOSSOP

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
January	2.81	5.26	2.73	4.37	3.73	6.51	5.81
February	2.58	1.47	3.00	6.00	0.48	2.91	2.62
March	2.85	1.45	3.15	2.27	2.23	1.24	2.34
April	2.13	2.87	0.52	1.25	3.67	2.40	3.79
May	4.57	1.29	1.27	3.59	1.10	2.01	1.96
June	2.67	3.86	1.57	4.72	2.61	1.77	2.27
July	1.16	6.08	4.35	5.15	3.92	6.51	3.81
August	1.50	11.13	6.89	4.14	0.39	5.02	5.19
September	2.54	3.56	8.46	5.05	0.21	3.99	2.33
October	3.11	3.26	4.58	4.78	3.53	5.45	5.62
November	1.90	1.91	2.92	1.53	5.77	5.47	3.52
December	4.90	5.41	5.07	3.81	6.66	4.43	3.28
	32.72	47.55	44.51	46.66	34.30	47.71	42.54

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1961 was 35.6 inches, or 98 per cent of the annual average over England and Wales of 36.5 inches for the standard 35-year period 1916-1950.

PET SHOPS

Three such shops are licensed by the Council under the pet Animals Act 1951, for which an annual fee of 10s. 0d. is payable. These shops must comply with conditions as to suitability set out in the Act.

Section D

Housing Accommodation

Section D : Housing Accommodation

RENT ACT, 1957

This Act, which, for its main purposes, frees from rent control houses and flats above certain levels of rateable value and allows limited increases in rents of houses still under rent control, came into operation on the 6th July, 1957.

Details of work relating to applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(A) Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(Since coming into operation of the Act to 31st December, 1961)

1	Number of applications for certificates	89
2	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	4
3	Number of decisions to issue certificates	57
	(a) In respect of some but not all defects... ..	23
	(b) In respect of all defects	34
4	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	42
5	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
6	Number of certificates issued	21
	Certificates not issued because work done without undertaking or because rent not increased	8

(B) Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

7	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	4
8	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
9	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	—
10	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority... ..	4

HOUSING PROGRESS — 1961

Tables 8 and 9 indicate the progress made during 1961 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

Table 8

New Temporary Buildings	0
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions)	1
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)	6296
Number of New Houses erected during the year:	
(a) Total	26
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	—

Part E (10) Overcrowding (H.A. 1936, Part IV):—

*(a)	(i)	Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	—
	(ii)	Number of Families dwelling therein ...	—
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein ...	—
†(b)		Number of cases of Overcrowding reported during the year	9
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	1
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	7

*Information not available

†Cases of Overcrowding were reported on Housing Application forms, but only a survey would give a true picture.

Table 9. (1)—COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939-1945 WAR

Site	Number
Beech Avenue	16
Gladstone Street	4
Lyne Avenue	20
Newshaw Lane	16
Sheffield Road	16
Simmondley Lane	16
Wood Street	6
	—
	94

(2)—SUMMARY OF POST-WAR HOUSING

Site	Number and Type	Completion
The Acre	50 Temporary Pre-fabricated two-bedroom houses	Completed and occupied 1946-7
Woodcock Grove, Sheffield Road...	28 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 22nd Jan., 1949
<i>Ditto</i>	8 Permanent one-bedroom flats	All occupied by 18th Sept., 1948
Bankswood Close ...	22 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 5th Mar., 1949
Newlands Drive	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 6th Nov., 1950
<i>Ditto</i>	34 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 18th Dec., 1950
Whitfield Avenue ...	40 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 3rd Aug., 1953
<i>Ditto</i>	48 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 20th April, 1953
Hadfield Road	8 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 1st Feb., 1952
Green Lane... ..	4 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 17th Dec., 1951
Queen's Drive	30 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 13th June, 1955
<i>Ditto</i>	74 Permanent two-bedroom flats	
<i>Ditto</i>	14 Permanent one-bedroom flats	
"Park Croft"	2 Flats	Occupied 19th Mar., 1955
Cowbrook Avenue ...	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 24th Nov., 1956
Sheffield Road	5 Permanent three-bedroom houses	
Newshaw Lane, Hadfield ...	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 6th April, 1957
Wesley Street, Hadfield ...	4 Permanent two-bedroom flats ...	All occupied by 4th May, 1957
Bankbottom, Hadfield ...	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats ...	All occupied by 23rd Mar., 1957

The Council also own the 16 cottages at Station Road, Hadfield, purchased by agreement in 1957, which were modernised and made suitable residences for old people.

There are a further ten cottages at Ebenezer Street and Whitfield Cross which the Council have repaired and provided each with a separate w.c.

**CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1961, TO
31st DECEMBER, 1961**

PART A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	11	4	2
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	3	—	—
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

PART B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	8	1	1
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

PART C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	233	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	15	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	9	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

PART D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at End of Period	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Separate Dwellings contained in Column (1) (2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) under Section 48	—	—
(b) under Section 17 (2)	—	—
(c) under Section 46	—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

PART E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period	—	—

Section E

Food

Section E : Food

FOOD HYGIENE

Special attention was paid to premises preparing food in an endeavour to secure the highest possible standard in respect of food handling, storage and general maintenance. Improvements were requested at a number of premises and co-operation was readily given.

ICE-CREAM

At the time of writing, 78 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

Twenty-four samples were taken for Methylene Blue Examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall. All were placed in provisional Grade I.

Where samples fail to satisfy the examination, a cause is sought and repeat samples are taken.

MILK

Glossop was included in a "Specified Area" on and from 6th April, 1959. In such an area only tuberculin-tested milk or heat-treated milk may be sold by retail, and such milk must be bottled.

The Special Designations now authorised are:—

Tuberculin Tested.

Pasteurised.

Sterilised.

and in appropriate cases:

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Sterilised).

All the 63 samples submitted to the methylene blue, biological and phosphatase tests were reported upon satisfactorily.

Cleanliness and Safety of Milk:

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954 Tuberculin Tested Milk must not decolourize Methylene Blue within specified periods of time according to time of year.

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953 Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Pasteurised Milk must pass the Phosphatase test and a 30-minute Methylene Blue test under specified conditions of storage.

Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised) and Sterilised Milk when submitted to the turbidity test, must show no signs of turbidity.

Table 10, set out below, gives details of the samples of milk submitted to the various tests.

Table 10

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation	NATURE OF TEST									
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 37)		Turbidity Test (Samples taken 2)		Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 24)		Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 11)		Gerber Tests (Samples taken 0)	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Raw Milk	24	2	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Licences and Registrations, 31st December, 1961, were as follows:—

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, so far as they relate to Producers' licences, came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, and as regards Dealers' licences, on the 1st January, 1961.

Dealers' licences for periods of five years are now issued by Food and Drugs Authorities. The registration of Distributors remains with the local authorities, that is, in this district, the Borough of Glossop.

Registrations

Distributors of Milk elsewhere than from Dairy Farms, including from shops, dairies, etc., 80.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The County Analyst has kindly supplied the following information relating to sampling in the Borough:—

“Fifty-eight samples, including 16 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of Glossop during the year 1961. All samples were classed as satisfactory.”

Registration of Preserved Food Premises

The total number of Certificates of Registration granted is now 64. The registration is in connection with premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. These premises are required to be kept at a very high standard of cleanliness and receive special attention from the Health Department Staff.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The County Council carry out duties in this connection.

No action was taken by the Health Department.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the year slaughtering was carried out at three licensed slaughterhouses. Table 12 (on page 48) gives details of carcasses inspected and of meat rejected as being unfit for human consumption. A high quality meat passes through the Glossop slaughterhouses.

Table 11.

Approximate Weights of Condemned Food

(i) At the Slaughterhouses:

						Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	—	—	2
Meat (other diseases and conditions)	—	—	—	20
Offal (Tuberculosis)	—	—	3	6
Offal (other diseases and conditions)	—	4	—	23
						—	5	0	23

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

						Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Prunes	...	...	...	...	...	—	12	1	3	—
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Canned Meats	...	...	...			—	5	3	12	12
Evaporated Milk	...	...				—	—	—	10	4
Canned Foods	...	...	...			1	19	2	24	5
						3	0	1	24	5

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933, to 1954, 23 licences were issued to persons competent to slaughter animals. All the persons are 18 years of age or over.

Table 12. Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	532	90	5	2315	331	—	3273
Number Inspected	532	90	5	2315	331	—	3273
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	41	6	—	—	1	—	48
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	7.7	6.7	—	—	0.3	—	1.46
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	2	—	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.56	—	—	—	0.60	—	0.15
Cysticercosis:							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Section F

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

Section F :

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

The total number of cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis notified during 1961 was 53, compared with 94 in 1960 and 283 in 1959.

DIPHTHERIA

For the eleventh year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough of Glossop, and there has not been a death from the disease since 1946.

It is still necessary though, to maintain the resistance of the individual to possible infection. In these days of speedy air travel from countries in which diphtheria is endemic, there is an ever present risk of imported disease. Immunisation is the only safeguard.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The total number of children immunised against diphtheria in 1961 was:—

Primary immunisation	159
Booster injections	103

MEASLES

Although 1961 was an epidemic year in the biennial measles cycle, fewer notifications than expected were received, only 22 compared with 196 in 1959. The infection was mild in type with few complications.

A measles vaccine has been manufactured but a safe and effective preparation for general protection against the illness is not yet available.

SCARLET FEVER

Only one case was notified compared with seven in 1960 and three in 1959.

As a result of changes in the virulence of the organism, improvement in general living conditions and a higher standard of nutrition, scarlet fever is today a mild infection and serious complications are rare.

WHOOPIING COUGH

The downward trend in the incidence of whooping cough in the area has continued. No cases were notified by general practitioners though three were reported by head teachers of primary schools.

Table 13.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961

51

DISEASE	AGE										Total Notified	Sent to Hospital
	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chickenpox	2	3	1	2	4	7	1	—	1	—	21	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	2	3	8	3	6	—	—	—	—	22	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis — Notified	M	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	F	6*
” ” Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	2
Other Tuberculosis — Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
” ” Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1961

POLIOMYELITIS

Polio virus vaccine is now available to everyone. From 1st January, 1961, all over 40 years of age became eligible for vaccination by general practitioners. Arrangements for the protection of the priority groups, made by the local health authority, were unchanged.

The poliomyelitis sessions were much busier than last year. From June onwards reinforcing fourth doses of vaccine were offered to the section of the population exposed to greatest risk of infection, namely, children of primary school age.

The response from the older members of the community showed a sudden increase at the end of October following the occurrence of a case of paralytic disease in the area.

A child of 18 months with indefinite symptoms of four days' duration was admitted to hospital on 6th October, 1961, as a suspected case of poliomyelitis. He proved to be suffering from the paralytic form of the ailment and after prolonged treatment was discharged on 23rd December, 1961, with some residual paralysis. Neither the patient nor the other members of the family had been vaccinated.

A total of 839 first, 736 second, 479 third and 630 fourth injections were given. There were 1,022 attendances from persons of 15 years and over, compared with 894 in 1960.

FOOD POISONING

No food poisoning was reported. The last confirmed case in the area was in 1958.

DYSENTERY

There was no confirmed case of dysentery.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° F. or more has occurred within 14 days after childbirth or miscarriage."

No infection was notified.

TYPHOID FEVER

The typhoid carrier died in July, 1961.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the death returns and from head teachers, who are required to notify absences from school due to any infectious disease.

Of the 55 infections notified, chickenpox accounted for 14 and infectious hepatitis for 29. The outbreak of the latter disease started at the beginning of October, continued until the end of December and all but five of the patients were of primary school age.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The local office of the Ministry informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when new sickness benefit claims in any week first show an increase of 30 per cent over those for the preceding week or reach 250 per cent of the average weekly number of new claims for the preceding eight months April to November.

There was a sharp rise in the intake of new claims during the week ended 10th January, 1961.

INFESTATIONS

Children infested with head lice are disinfested by means of a D.D.T. preparation. For the second year in succession there was a substantial fall in the number of verminous children. The rate of 3.8 per cent for 1961 is the lowest on record.

Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion is used for the treatment of scabies, which is now rare. Five cases were treated at the Glossop Clinic.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 14. New Cases and Mortality during 1961.

Age Periods	New Cases						Deaths					
	Respiratory		...	Non-Respiratory		...	Respiratory		...	Non-Respiratory		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
0	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	
1	—	1	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	
5	2	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	
15	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	
25	1	1	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	
35	1	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	
45	1	—	...	—	—	...	2	—	...	—	—	
55	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	
65 and upwards	—	—	...	—	—	...	1	—	...	—	—	
	5	2	...	—	—	...	3	—	...	—	—	

There were three deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, and the same number of primary notifications, 7, as in 1960.

At the end of the year there were 56 cases on the Tuberculosis Register.

There was no evidence of excessive incidence of tuberculosis in a particular occupation of the area.

The Chest Clinic is held at **Lees Street, Ashton-under-Lyne:**

Tuesday 1-30 p.m.

Wednesday 10- 0 a.m.

Friday 9-30 a.m.

Friday (children) 1-30 p.m.

Second and fourth Wednesday in each month ... 5-30 p.m.

(by appointment only)

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1960 under the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which prohibits persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises.

The Public Health Act, 1961 (Section 41) and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954 (Section 135), provide for compensation to be paid.

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